

3.10 POPULATION AND HOUSING

3.10.1 Environmental Setting

POPULATION

The City of Sunnyvale was largely characterized as an agricultural and industrial town until the 1950's. Technological industries moved into Sunnyvale and rapid growth occurred until the 1970's. Within this twenty year time period, Sunnyvale's population grew from 9,800 to 96,000. This represents an approximate tenfold increase in population. Since 1970, Sunnyvale's population has grown at a moderate, but steady pace. Between 1970 and 1980, Sunnyvale's population increased by approximately 12% and increased another 10% between 1980 and 1990 reaching a population of 117,229 persons. Between 1990 and 2000, the population grew by 12.4% to reach 131,760 persons (U.S. Census 2000). According to the population projections conducted by the Association of Bay Area Government's (Projections 2002), the City of Sunnyvale is estimated to have a population of 150,800 by the year 2025.

EMPLOYMENT

The economic transition that began in the 1950's resulted in substantial job growth. By 1985, there were an estimated 132,300 employees and an estimated 69,200 employed residents in the City of Sunnyvale (Source: Sunnyvale Business Page Newsletter, Fall 2000). By the 1980's and early 1990's, the Moffett Park industrial area was dominated by defense-oriented companies. This industry occupied more than 35 percent of the entire business park. These companies were housed in what are typically single-story, large footprint buildings. When defense spending was cut, vacancies soared and rental rates plummeted. Between 1990 and 1994, the State of California and Silicon Valley experienced an economic recession. By 1993, Sunnyvale's available jobs had decreased to approximately 107,000 employees. By April of 2001, the economic boom that occurred in subsequent years increased the number of jobs in the City of Sunnyvale from 107,000 to 131,560, an increase of approximately 23%. However, towards the end of 2001, the country began to experience signs of an economic recession. One of the hardest hit areas in the recent economic downturn has been the Silicon Valley. As of August 15, 2002, Santa Clara County recorded the highest annual increase in unemployment among all U.S. metropolitan areas (Source: Hopkins, USA Today). The unemployment for Santa Clara County peaked in June of 2002 at 7.8 percent. Job loss primarily occurred in the Internet, communications, and high-technology industries. In addition, companies that provided the services and materials for the Internet and computer companies also accounted for a substantial percentage of the job losses (ABAG Projections 2002). Earlier in the year, many market analysts were expecting the technology sector and the Silicon Valley economy to rebound by this time. Since then, several factors have prevented an economic recovery, including corporate bankruptcies (Global Crossings and WorldCom), stock market instability, corporate scandals (Enron and WorldCom), and a lack of venture capital.

Certain economic constraints remain a challenge in the City of Sunnyvale. According to an assessment of Sunnyvale's economic prosperity conducted by Strategy Research Institute in 1999, 13% of the firms interviewed said that they were planning on relocating outside the City of Sunnyvale. The assessment found that most of the firms interviewed felt that the City's efforts needed to be focused on affordable housing.

HOUSING

The City of Sunnyvale's housing stock rose from 32,000 housing units in 1970 to almost 50,000 by 1987, an increase of approximately 56 percent. In 1993, the City instituted the Industrial to Residential (ITR) combining zoning district to implement the recommendations of the Futures Study, which was a long-term analysis of trends in the City's land use and economic development. The study recommended the creation of a new zoning category to facilitate the conversion of industrial land to residential use. Six of the original seven sites identified in the study for the new ITR designation would accommodate 4,876 units, or approximately 71 percent of the City's future residential growth potential. The six sites identified comprise a total of 230 acres, and would provide housing for low, moderate, and above moderate-income households. Overall, implementation of the ITR zoning would provide approximately three times the potential number of housing units identified in the General Plan's previous Housing and Community Revitalization Sub-element. The 1999 to 2006 Housing and Community Revitalization Sub-Element determined that the combined recommendations of the Futures Study, the Consolidated Plan 2000-2005 and the Downtown Specific Plan could result in a total of 61,361 housing units at General Plan buildout in 2020. By April 2000, the total number of housing units in the City had reached 53,905.

JOBS HOUSING RATIO

Since before 1990, the ratio of jobs to housing units in the City of Sunnyvale has been consistently above 2.00 jobs per housing unit. During the past twenty years, the jobs/housing ratio has remained out of balance. The following table, based on statistics provided by the 1999-2006 Housing and Community Revitalization Sub-Element of the Sunnyvale General Plan, demonstrates the jobs/housing ratio experienced by the City of Sunnyvale since 1990 and the jobs-housing balance projected to the year 2020. As indicated in Table 3.10-1 and pursuant to ABAG Projections 2002, the jobs/housing ratio is projected to increase during the next 25 years, thus resulting in a jobs to housing ratio of 2.57. However, should the City accelerate the production of housing to a total of 61,361 units by the year 2020 (as identified in the Housing and Community Development Sub-Element), the jobs housing ratio could be lowered to approximately 2.49.

Table 3.10-1 Sunnyvale's Job Housing Ratio			
Year	JOBS	Housing Units	Jobs/Housing Ratio
1990	119,690	48,638	2.46
1995	120,780	50,630	2.39
2000	131,140	52,430	2.50
2005	134,740	54,600	2.46
2010	142,380	56,270	2.53
2015	146,850	57,840	2.54
2020	152,730	59,440	2.57
Source: Housing and Community Revitalization Sub-Element, January 1999 to June 2006 (ABAG Projections 2002).			

3.10.2 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

POPULATION GROWTH

Thresholds of Significance

The following thresholds of significance are based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. For the purposes of this project, a jobs/housing ratio-related impact is considered significant if the proposed project would:

- ❖ *Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure).*

For the purposes of this analysis, the following City of Sunnyvale General Plan Policies and Action Statements are used as thresholds to determine significance. Other Policies and Action Statements identified in the General Plan would not apply because they contain non-mandatory criteria (i.e. “encourage” or “consider” rather than “require”, “avoid”, or “ensure”), and/or they do not specifically relate to the proposed project.

Housing and Community Revitalization Sub-Element

- Goal B Move toward a local balance of jobs and housing.*
- Policy B.2 Continue to require office and industrial development above a certain intensity to mitigate the demand for housing or provide additional housing.*
- Policy B.2.a Codify the Housing Mitigation Policy that requires certain developments in industrial zoning districts that exceed established floor area ratios to contribute towards the housing fund or take other measures to mitigate effects of the job increase upon the housing supply, and index the mitigation fee.*

Land Use and Transportation Sub-Element

- R1.3.2 Promote shorter commute trips and ease congestion by advocating that all communities provide housing and employment opportunities.*
- C2.1.4 Support the transition of Industrial to Residential (ITR) areas as opportunities to increase housing variety and stock.*
- C2.1.5 Study housing alternatives; including co-housing, live-work spaces, and transitional housing options to serve a changing population.*

IMPACT 3.10-A Regional Population and Housing Impacts: The proposed Specific Plan would not allow for the future construction of residential units in the Specific Plan Area. However, the intensity of future development that could

be facilitated under the direction of the proposed Specific Plan would generate a substantial number of jobs and would indirectly induce population and housing growth throughout the region. (Significant and Unavoidable Impact)

Population and housing growth is directly affected by the construction of new housing units. The proposed Specific Plan does not include residential land uses and would not directly increase population growth through the construction of new housing. However, the jobs generated by future development projects that would be allowed under the direction of the proposed Specific Plan would be anticipated to increase the demand for housing in the City of Sunnyvale and the Silicon Valley region.

Implementation of the proposed Moffett Park Specific Plan would involve the intensification of manufacturing, office, research and development (R&D), and related business-serving land uses in the Moffett Park area. The proposed Specific Plan would allow such uses to be developed at higher Floor Area Ratios (FARs) than the current FARs established in the existing City of Sunnyvale General Plan and Zoning Code. By increasing the FARs, the development potential within the Moffett Park Specific Plan Area would increase from approximately 18.3 million square-feet of building floor space to approximately 24.4 million square-feet of building floor space. This would increase the development potential by approximately 33.3 percent beyond the conditions that have been assumed under existing General Plan Buildout. Table 3.10-2 compares the future building potential within the Moffett Park Specific Plan Area with the existing FARs allowed in the current City of Sunnyvale General Plan and Zoning Code and the future development potential that would be facilitated by implementation of the proposed Specific Plan and associated FARs.

Table 3.10-2 Future Building Potential of the Moffett Park Specific Plan area with existing General Plan/Zoning FARs and proposed Specific Plan FARs					
Existing amount of Developed Building Floor Space	Development Potential of Specific Plan Area with existing General Plan and Zoning FARs		Development Potential of Specific Plan Area with proposed FARs of the proposed Specific Plan		
	Total Amount of Building Floor Space Allowed (General Plan Buildout Conditions)	Additional Amount of Building Floor Space that could be Developed	Total Amount of Building Floor Space Allowed (Specific Plan Buildout Conditions)	Additional Amount of Building Floor Space that could be Developed	Increase in Total Amount of Building Floor Space beyond Existing General Plan Buildout Conditions
15.6 Million Sq. Ft.	18.3 Million Sq. Ft.	2.7 Million Sq. Ft.	24.4 Million Sq. Ft.	8.8 Million Sq. Ft.	6.1 Million Sq. Ft.

As noted in Table 3.10-2, there currently is approximately 15.6 million square-feet of building floor space developed in the Moffett Park Specific Plan Area. Under existing City of Sunnyvale General Plan and Zoning polices and standards, the Specific Plan Area could accommodate an additional 2.7 million square-feet of building floor space (or a total of 18.3 million square-feet of building floor space). The proposed Specific Plan would allow for a total of approximately 24.4 million square feet of building floor space. Therefore, approximately 8.8 million additional square-feet of building floor space could be

constructed in the Moffett Park area if the Specific Plan is adopted. This would be approximately 6.1 million more square-feet of building floor space than what is allowed under the existing General Plan and Zoning Code.

On average, 340 square-feet of industrial/office space generates approximately 1 job. Therefore, the 8.8 million square-feet of additional building space could generate approximately 25,900 additional jobs for the Specific Plan Area. Buildout of the Moffett Park area under the existing General Plan would generate approximately 7,907 jobs. Therefore, the potential employment generated by buildout of the proposed Specific Plan would be substantially greater (approximately 18,000 more jobs) than the employment generated by the buildout of the Moffett Park area under the existing General Plan. Employment generated as a result of the proposed Specific Plan would occur in phases over a 25-year buildout period. Employment growth of the area would generally follow the construction and operation of future industrial/office development projects.

Many of the businesses that would locate in the Moffett Park Specific Plan Area would be considered “basic sector” businesses. The basic sector is made up of businesses that export their goods and services to markets outside of the local economy. The basic sector also supports the “non-basic sector”, which is made up of businesses that sell their goods and services almost entirely to the local market. Non-basic businesses include grocery stores, drug stores, restaurants, local retail stores, printing and publishing companies, dry cleaning services, and other local service-oriented businesses. In addition to the 25,800 additional jobs that could be created from future development projects in the Specific Plan Area, future development projects would also indirectly generate economic development by generating or supporting jobs in the non-basic sector. These non-basic sector jobs could be located both within and outside of the Specific Plan Area.

In addition, the design and construction of future development projects that could occur under the guidance and framework established by implementation of the proposed Specific Plan would generate employment opportunities for architects, landscape architects, planners, engineers, surveyors, construction workers, heavy equipment operators, building inspectors, and other jobs related to construction activities. Construction employment would fluctuate depending on the market and demand for the construction of new building space.

The Association of Bay Area Governments (ABAG) calculates and publishes population and employment projections for the San Francisco Bay Area. The projections are used to allocate federal and state funds for capital projects, to determine city and county housing needs, manage traffic congestion, estimate future sources of air pollution, and to assist local and regional government agencies in land use and policy planning. According to ABAG’s Projections 2002, employment in Santa Clara County is projected to increase by 303,500 jobs between the years 2000 and 2025. Approximately 23.9 percent of that increase will be in the manufacturing sector and 36.8 percent will be in the service sector (ABAG). Employment in the City of Sunnyvale is projected to increase by approximately 36,950 jobs between the years 2000 and 2025. The majority of the job growth is projected to occur in the manufacturing/wholesale industry and the service industry by adding 17,950 and 13,750 jobs, respectively (ABAG).

To analyze the employment growth that could occur as a result of future intensification and density of development under the direction of the proposed Specific Plan, the number of jobs anticipated from future buildout of the Specific Plan is compared to the number of jobs anticipated from the future buildout of the area under the existing General Plan and Zoning policies and standards. As noted above, the potential employment generated by buildout of the proposed Specific Plan would be substantially greater

(approximately 18,000 more jobs) than the employment generated by the buildout of the Moffett Park area under the existing General Plan. The additional 18,000 jobs that would be anticipated would be within the range and consistent with the growth projected by ABAG for both Santa Clara County (303,500 jobs) and the City of Sunnyvale (36,950 jobs). Additionally, if the remaining industrial areas of Sunnyvale (approximately 1,000 acres, excluding the proposed project area) were built out from the current average of 28% FAR to an average of 35% FAR, it is estimated that approximately 9,000 new jobs would be added to the local labor pool (assuming that 340 square feet of industrial/office space generates approximately 1 job). Consequently, the total jobs associated with buildout of the proposed Moffett Park Specific Plan area and buildout elsewhere in the city would be about 34,900—well within the 36,950 jobs projected by ABAG for 2005.

The level and pace of growth that would be expected to occur would also be consistent with the types of land use transitions and trends currently being approved and allowed within the Moffett Park Specific Plan Area. Therefore, the employment generated by future development under the direction of the proposed Specific Plan would not be considered substantial when compared to regional and local projections for employment growth between the years 2000 and 2025.

A number of factors would determine how future job growth within the Moffett Park Specific Plan Area would affect the demand for housing in the region. These factors include, but are not limited to the following:

- ❖ The number of future employees that would relocate to the region: It is assumed that employees that relocate to the region would increase the demand for new housing in the region.
- ❖ The number of future employees who currently live and work in the region: It is assumed that these employees would not directly increase the demand for new housing because they would already be living in the region.
- ❖ The future economic prosperity and unemployment rate of the region.

In order to assess the proposed Specific Plan's impact on the demand for housing in the region, a *worst-case* scenario approach is utilized. The worst-case scenario assumes that all of the jobs generated by future development projects under the direction of the proposed Specific Plan would be filled by employees that relocate to the region. In reality, persons who already live in the City of Sunnyvale and within the Silicon Valley Region would fill many of the generated jobs. Nonetheless, to determine the worst-case population growth that would be expected to occur in the region, the number of employees that would be generated by future development projects under the direction of the proposed Specific Plan is multiplied by the labor force participation rate (i.e. the number of residents per employee). This calculation is done in order to take into account the number of persons that would be supported by the employee, but that do not work (i.e. children, stay at home parents, college students living at home, etc). Based on calculations from ABAG's Projections 2002, the County of Santa Clara would have a labor force participation rate of 1.74 residents per 1 employee in the year 2025. As previously noted, implementation and buildout of the proposed Specific Plan has the potential to generate approximately 18,000 more jobs than the implementation and buildout of the existing General Plan. Based on the labor force participation rate of 1.74, the 18,000 additional jobs would result in a *regional* population increase of approximately 31,320 persons (1.74 residents/employee x 18,000 employees = 31,320 residents).

It is assumed that the majority of the anticipated population increase (as driven by anticipated employment) would prefer to live within the Silicon Valley region, near the City of Sunnyvale. Given the complex characteristics and relationships between the location of employment and where people chose to

live, it would be difficult to specifically determine where the employees of future businesses within the Moffett Park Specific Plan Area would chose to live within the greater Silicon Valley Region. Factors that influence where employee households chose to live include, but are not limited to the following:

- ❖ Whether the employment is full or part-time.
- ❖ The salary of employment.
- ❖ The location of employment for primary and secondary wage earners within the same household.
- ❖ The availability of affordable housing within a reasonable commute distance to the location of employment.
- ❖ An individual's tolerance to the amount of time spent commuting to and from work.
- ❖ The location of high-quality schools in the region.
- ❖ The overall quality of life of the community as perceived by individuals and families.

Based on the complex factors noted above, the process of determining the specific location of population and housing growth would be speculative and based on several assumptions that may or may not be true in the future. Therefore, the population and housing growth that would indirectly occur as a result of future development projects under the direction of the Specific Plan was not determined for specific cities and communities within the region. However, a regional analysis is addressed below with the intent of estimating potential impacts to Santa Clara County.

According to ABAG's Projections 2002, the population of the County of Santa Clara is projected to increase from 1,682,585 to 2,064,200 persons (an increase of 381,615 persons) between the years 2000 and 2025. The population growth that would be anticipated as a result of future development that would be facilitated under the direction of the Specific Plan (31,320 persons using a worst-case scenario) would be approximately 8.2 percent of the projected population increase for the County between the years 2000 and 2025. A percentage of the employees that would work in the Moffett Park Specific Plan Area would also live outside of Santa Clara County (i.e. in San Francisco, San Mateo, Alameda, etc.). Therefore, the population growth that would be anticipated to occur in Santa Clara County would be less than 8.2 percent in reality. The amount of population growth indirectly generated as a result of future development that would be facilitated under the direction of the proposed Specific Plan would be within the range of, and consistent with, the growth assumed by ABAG (Projections 2002) for Santa Clara County in the year 2025.

The projected increase of 381,615 persons in the County between 2000 and 2025 would be expected to generate approximately 129,307 households (ABAG 2002). According to ABAG's Projections 2002, the local potential for housing growth between the years 2000 and 2025 in Santa Clara County is 102,830 units. Therefore, a substantial deficit of approximately 26,480 units is anticipated to occur in the County. If this occurs, population and housing growth would be redirected to areas outside of the County and would most likely occur where there is an abundance of developable land, such as Monterey County and nearby Central Valley communities. Residential and population growth in these areas would increase vehicle miles traveled and commute times, which would have a negative effect on air quality, traffic congestion, and overall quality of life for populations in each of the respective regions. Depending on the location of residential developments, other potentially significant impacts could occur related to agricultural resources, biological resources, public services and utilities, and water quality. Therefore, cumulative growth-inducing impacts from employment-generating development projects in Santa Clara County would be considered significant. As such, the intensity of future development that could be facilitated under the direction of the proposed Specific Plan would incrementally contribute to cumulative growth-inducing population and housing impacts on communities both within and outside of Santa Clara

County. The incremental contributions to cumulative growth-inducing impacts would be considered significant.

Mitigation 3.10-A

Population and Housing Impacts: The property owners/developers of future development projects within the Moffett Park Specific Plan Area shall contribute to the City of Sunnyvale's "Housing Mitigation Fund" as deemed for development in excess of current General Plan levels. The City shall in turn utilize and expend the monies collected in the Housing Mitigation Fund to reduce the City's housing deficiency in relation to the number of jobs located in the City. (Significant and Unavoidable Impact).

To reduce potentially significant housing impacts, the City of Sunnyvale shall utilize its "Housing Mitigation Fund". The Housing Mitigation Fund is designed to address the City's housing deficiency in relation to the number of jobs. Fees are collected from research and development/industrial developments that exceed established Floor Area Ratios. Funds can be used for rehabilitation, acquisition, new construction, and predevelopment costs for affordable housing development. Developers of future development projects in the Moffett Park Specific Plan Area would be required to pay into the City's Housing Mitigation Fund. The payment of fees would help to reduce potentially significant impacts in the City of Sunnyvale. However, the City of Sunnyvale does not have a legal mechanism that requires developers to mitigate housing and growth-inducing impacts that would occur outside of the City's boundaries but within the region. Therefore, cumulative growth-inducing impacts would be considered significant and unavoidable.

3.10.3 Conclusion

Despite the implementation of the mitigation measure identified in this section, Population and Housing impacts related to the City and Region's Jobs/housing ratio would remain significant and unavoidable.

3.11 PUBLIC SERVICES

The purpose of this section is to describe the existing public services, identify potentially significant impacts that could result with implementation of the proposed Specific Plan, and where applicable, identify corresponding mitigation measures to avoid, minimize or reduce identified impacts. The cumulative effects of the proposed Specific Plan plus development of other projects in the area with related impacts are considered in Section 4.0, Cumulative Impacts.

This section contains analysis based on consultation with affected public agencies, including the City of Sunnyvale's Department of Public Safety, Sunnyvale Elementary School District, and Fremont Union High School District. These agencies and departments provided relevant public services data based on their responses to the Notice of Preparation (NOP), May 2002, as well as individual public service questionnaires. The data provided reflects conditions that were in effect at the time of the release of the NOP. Where applicable, and due to the time that has elapsed since the release of the NOP for public distribution and review, the data has been updated, verified and/or validated to reflect existing 2002 conditions. As such, the analysis, tables and exhibits that follow represent the most current data available during preparation of this EIR. Other resources, references and documents used to prepare this section of the EIR are identified both within the respective subsections and in Section 10.0, References.

3.11.1 Environmental Setting

POLICE SERVICES

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) provides Fire, Police and Support Services for the City of Sunnyvale, inclusive of the Specific Plan area. Operated by DPS, the City's police station is located at 700 All America Way, near the corner of Pastoria Avenue and El Camino Real, approximately 2 miles south of the Specific Plan area. DPS has a staff of 88-uniformed officers (including 66 patrol officers, 6 desk officers, and 12 Lieutenants) and 18 plain clothed officers (including 15 detectives and 3 Lieutenants), as well as 6 officers in the Traffic Enforcement Unit (5 uniformed officers, and 1 Lieutenant). All calls received by the DPS for police matters are assigned a priority based on the nature of the call. While there are several priority classifications, those calls prioritized as "Emergency" are the highest priority for DPS, and provide for the immediate assignment and dispatch of any available unit. (Mark Stivers, Acting Administrative Captain of Patrol, Telephone Conversation, September 10, 2002).

According to Captain Mark Stivers, Acting Administrative Captain of Patrol, the DPS has the following response time goals for emergency and urgent calls:

- ❖ Respond to 90 percent of all emergency calls within 7 minutes from the time of dispatch.
- ❖ Respond to 90 percent of all urgent calls within 11 minutes from the time of dispatch.
- ❖ On average, respond to all emergency calls within 4 minutes or less from the time of dispatch.
- ❖ On average, respond to all urgent calls within 7 minutes or less from the time of dispatch.

Actual response times within the City vary depending on the priority of the call. Based on the fiscal year ended January 1, 2002, the DPS was able to meet all response time goals of the Department. Ninety (90) percent of all emergency calls were responded to in 5.13 minutes or less. Ninety (90) percent of all urgent calls were responded to in 9.63 minutes or less. The average response time was 2.91 minutes for all emergency calls and 6.31 minutes for all urgent calls (Mark Stivers, Acting Administrative Captain of Patrol, Telephone Conversation, August 29, 2002).

FIRE SERVICES

The DPS operates six fire stations that are located throughout the City of Sunnyvale. Station 5 would provide primary fire protection service to the Specific Plan area, with Stations 1 and 6 providing auxiliary support when needed.

- ❖ Station 5, located at 1120 Lockheed Martin Way, is within the Specific Plan area, located at the intersection of Lockheed Martin Way and Mathilda Avenue.
- ❖ Station 1 is located at 171 N. Mathilda Avenue, which is approximately 1.5 miles south of the Specific Plan area.
- ❖ Station 6 is located at 1282 Elko Drive, which is approximately 0.4 miles east of the Specific Plan area.

The City of Sunnyvale has plans to study the relocation of Facilities, staff and equipment needs of the Department of Public Safety. At the time of publication of this Draft EIR, preparation of this relocation study had not been funded.

Table 3.11-1 provides a summary of the equipment and personnel assigned to Fire Stations 1, 5 and 6.

Table 3.11-1 Fire Stations' Equipment and Personnel		
Station	Equipment	Personnel
5	1 fire engine ¹	1 Public Safety Officer and 1 Lieutenant
1	1 fire truck ² and 1 fire engine	3 Public Safety Officers and 1 Lieutenant
6	1 fire truck and 1 squad ³	3 Public Safety Officers and 1 Lieutenant
¹ Configured with water pump, water tank, and fire hose. ² Configured with small water tank, limited hose, large capacity pumps, longer ground ladders, and heavy equipment. Each has power-operated booms or ladders with the capacity for delivery of high volume elevated fire streams. ³ Like Engines, Squads are also trip combination pumpers but are equipped with a larger variety of tools and equipment. Additional ladders, forcible entry tools, generators, lights, powered rescue equipment, and other similar items are carried on squads.		
Source: Blaine Salley, Department of Public Safety, November 2001 and August 29, 2002.		

DPS has three response time goals:

- 1) To arrive at the scene of all emergency calls in the City within 6.2 minutes 90% of the time, from the time 9-1-1 call is received by the Dispatcher. For Fiscal Year 2001-2002, Public Safety was able to arrive within 6.2 minutes 73.8 percent of the time.
- 2) To arrive at the scene of emergency medical calls in an average of 4.47 minutes from the time the call is dispatched to the fire station. Public Safety met this goal for FY01/02 with an average response time of 4.42 minutes.

- 3) To arrive at the scene of emergency fire calls in an average of 4.5 minutes from the time the call is dispatched to the fire station. For FY01/02, Public Safety's average response time to these calls was 5.05 minutes (Blaine Salley; Fire Marshal, Department of Public Safety; September 10, 2002).

Fire and Police Service personnel are rotated between police and fire assignments every 3-5 years. In times of fire emergencies when additional assistance is needed, persons assigned to police patrol would be required to respond. In addition, the DPS has mutual aid agreements with the cities of Santa Clara, Mountain View and the County of Santa Clara to provide assistance in the case of an emergency. The rotation of assignments and sharing of responsibilities allows DPS to maintain high quality police and fire services while assigning only a few full-time personnel to fire stations. This approach to municipal safety services has become a hallmark of public safety concepts and practices (City of Sunnyvale General Plan, Law Enforcement Sub-Element). DPS' generalized approach to safety services avoids duplication of personnel and services.

SCHOOLS

The Specific Plan area is located within the jurisdictions of the Sunnyvale School District (SSD) and Fremont Union High School District (FUHSD). SSD encompasses an area within, but not coterminous with the City of Sunnyvale, while the FUHSD includes sections of the Cities of Sunnyvale, Cupertino, Saratoga and San Jose within its service area. SSD provides services to elementary through middle school grade students while FUHSD provides service to high school students.

Sunnyvale Elementary School District

Elementary through Middle School students in the vicinity of the Specific Plan area are served by the Sunnyvale Elementary School District (SESD). Currently, all schools within the SESD are at capacity (Benjamin Picard; Deputy Superintendent, SSD; August 2001). Table 5.11-2 lists the school locations and the number of students enrolled within each school.

Table 3.11-2 SSD School Locations and Number of Students			
School	Type	Location	2001/2002 Enrollment
Bishop School	Elementary	450 N. Sunnyvale Avenue	693
Cherry Chase	Elementary	1138 Heatherstone Way	361
Cumberland	Elementary	824 Cumberland Avenue	483
Ellis	Elementary	550 E. Olive Avenue	563
Fairwood	Elementary	1110 Fairwood Avenue	330
Lakewood	Elementary	750 Lakechime Drive	570
San Miguel	Elementary	777 San Miguel Avenue	502
Vargas	Elementary	1054 Carson Drive	534
Columbia	Middle	739 Morse Avenue	930
Sunnyvale	Middle	1080 Mango Avenue	885
TOTAL			5,851
Source: California Department of Education Demographic Unit, August 29, 2002			

Of the ten schools within SEDS, eight are elementary schools and two are middle schools. All schools within the SSD were built 25 or more years ago and are in need of renovation (Benjamin Picard; Deputy Superintendent, SSD; August 2001). Consequentially, to provide adequate space for attending students, at least 20% of the teaching stations are portable classrooms. SSD successfully passed a general obligation bond in the 1998 election to increase their bonding capacity for the purposes of deferred maintenance and modernization of existing school facilities. However, these funds are expected to cover only a portion of the district-wide modernization program, and are insufficient to create the capacity needed to serve future growth in student enrollment. Currently no funding is available for the construction of new facilities (Development Impact Fee Jurisdiction Study, SSD; May 2001).

The Development Impact Fee Justification Study prepared for SSD outlines the need for additional facilities based on the projection of 612 additional students by the year 2010. This figure is based on projected enrollment that would occur with anticipated population growth both within existing housing and with the introduction of new students from projected future housing development within the School Districts Boundaries. Results from this report are summarized below in Table 5.11-4, below.

To accommodate additional students that would occur with new residential development, SSD charges a fee per every square foot of residential development over 500 square feet. However, the District does not have a fee structure for new commercial development.

Table 3.11-3 Projected Enrollment From Existing Housing and New Residential Development By the Year 2010				
Grade	Existing Housing	New Single Family Residential	New Multifamily Residential	Total Additional Enrollment
K	44	26	15	85
1-3	(42)	77	44	79
4-5	21	52	29	102
6-8	225	77	44	346
<i>Total</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>132</i>	<i>612</i>
Source: Development Impact Fee Justification Study, SSD, May 2001.				

Fremont Union High School District

FUHSD operates five high schools within the cities of Sunnyvale, San Jose and Cupertino. Table 5.11-5 lists the school locations and the number of students enrolled within each school. The nearest school to the Specific Plan area is Fremont High School (FHS), which serves high school students in the City of Sunnyvale. FHS is located at 1279 Sunnyvale-Saratoga Road. Enrollment at FHS for the 2001/2002 academic year was 1,836 students. Recent projections indicate that school enrollment will increase to 2,066 students by the year 2006. The current capacity for the FHS, however, is only 1,854 students. General obligation bond funding was secured in the 1998 election for the modernization of existing school facilities. FUHSD is considering the addition of new classrooms and portable teaching stations to accommodate additional students. However, the District has no plans for new schools (Gene Longinetti; Director of Business and Property Services, FUHSD; July 20, 2001).

Table 3.11-4 FUHSD School Locations and Number of Students			
School	Type	Location	2001/2002 Enrollment
Fremont	High	1279Saratoga-Sunnyvale Road,Sunnyvale	1,836
Homestead	High	2137 Homestead Road, Cupertino	1,828
Cupertino	High	10100 Finch Avenue, Cupertino	1,502
Lynbrook	High	1280 Johnson Avenue, San Jose	1,662
Monta Vista	High	21840 McClellan Road, Cupertino	2,190
TOTAL			9,633
Source: California Department of Education Demographic Unit, August 29, 2002			

Additional funding for capital improvements comes from developer impact fees. In the SSD attendance area, a fee of \$0.33 per sq. ft. is required by FUHSD for commercial development; this fee is the maximum fee allowed under Section 65995(3)(h) of the California Government Code.

PARKS

Within the City of Sunnyvale there are 21 City-owned parks, which total 513 acres. In addition, the City maintains approximately 262 acres of open space, athletic fields and special use facilities along with 72 acres of non-City owned parkland, for a total of 847 acres of City and non-City owned parkland. The City of Sunnyvale has several types of recreational facilities including picnic areas, wide open grassy fields, a community center, tennis courts, baseball/softball fields, swimming pools, etc. Park and recreational facilities located in the vicinity of the Specific Plan area include Sunnyvale Baylands Park and the privately operated Twin Creeks Sports Complex, which are both located immediately east of the Specific Plan area, Orchard Gardens, which is located at 38 Garner Drive, approximately 0.3 miles south of the Specific Plan area, and the Sunnyvale Municipal Golf Course, which is located approximately 0.2 miles to the southwest. No public parks or public recreation facilities are currently located within the Specific Plan area. However, several private recreation facilities, including basketball and volleyball courts and workout facilities, have been developed with office buildings as amenities for employees.

The Parks and Recreation Department has two major funding sources to provide recreational services: (1) Community Recreation Fund for recreational programs; and (2) an appropriation of the General Fund for maintenance. Fees imposed on industrial and commercial development projects are significant contributors to the General Fund. Additionally, park dedication fees, the General Fund and state sources are available for park development. By October 2002, park facility improvement projects have totaled over \$1,500,000. The City, however, has no plans to build new facilities.

3.11.2 Guidelines and Regulations Related to Public Services

Public Safety Element

The City of Sunnyvale General Plan Public Safety Element is divided into three sub-elements: Law Enforcement, Fire Services and Support Services. The Public Safety Element addresses fire, crime and other hazards to public safety, and outlines its goals and policies to create a safe community for the City of Sunnyvale.

Municipal Code

Title 9 of the Sunnyvale Municipal Code provides guidelines and regulations regarding public peace, safety and welfare. Chapter 9.90, *Police Alarm Systems*, establishes regulations governing the use of police alarm systems, guidelines for operating an alarm business within the City of Sunnyvale, and describes the fees charged for excessive false alarms. The proposed Specific Plan would be required to comply with police alarm system requirements of the municipal code as a condition of approval for each development project within the Specific Plan area.

3.11.3 Impacts and Mitigation Measures

POLICE AND FIRE

Thresholds of Significance

The following thresholds of significance are based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. For the purposes of this project, a police and fire impact is considered significant if the project would:

- ❖ *Substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:*
 - ◆ *Fire protection.*
 - ◆ *Police protection.*

Additionally, the following City of Sunnyvale General Plan Policies and Action Statements are used in addition to Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines as applicable thresholds to determine the level of environmental significance. Other Policies and Action Statements identified in the General Plan would not apply because they contain non-mandatory criteria (i.e. “encourage” or “consider” rather than “require”, “avoid”, or “insure”), and/or they do specifically relate to the proposed project.

Law Enforcement Sub-Element

Policy 4.1A.1 Provide rapid and timely response to all emergencies.

Fire Services Sub-Element

Policy 4.2A.1 Assure that equipment and facilities are provided and maintained to meet reasonable standards of safety, dependability, and compatibility with fire service operations.

Water Resources Sub-Element

Policy 3.1C.2 Provide sufficient storage and backup power to meet minimum requirements for water during emergencies.

IMPACT 3.11-A

Police Service: The increased daytime population that would be anticipated with implementation of the Specific Plan would be expected to generate additional calls for police protection service. Additionally, traffic congestion related to the implementation of the Specific Plan would affect local traffic patterns resulting in potential interference with police response times. These additional calls for service would potentially impact the police department's ability to deliver prompt and efficient service. Consequently, implementation of the Specific Plan would result in a potentially significant impact on police services unless mitigation is incorporated (Potentially Significant Impact If Not Mitigated).

Given the increased intensity of use (and corresponding day-time population) and related traffic volumes associated with implementation of the proposed Specific Plan, DPS anticipates an increase in the number of calls for police protection service in the Specific Plan area. Implementation of the proposed Specific Plan would generate additional calls for service due to a projected increase in traffic accidents, auto theft, theft from autos, petty theft, and burglary, which are the most common types of crime for the uses allowed within the Specific Plan area. Additionally, the resulting increase in traffic congestion (as identified in Section 3.12, Traffic and Circulation, of this document,) could inhibit the police department's ability to meet its response time goals. As such, the impact on police protection services is considered potentially significant. Mitigation measures are required.

Mitigation 3.11-A

Police Service: Prior to issuance of building permits, each future development project within the Specific Plan area shall incorporate a comprehensive on-site security system to assist the DPS in reducing the number of potential calls for police protection service. These shall include, at minimum, the following features:

- ❖ *A lighting plan utilizing a variety of lighting types and features to illuminate the project area at night. Security lighting shall be provided in all areas that are not visually accessible to police patrols, as determined by the Sunnyvale Department of Public Safety (DPS). Nighttime illumination of buildings, pedestrian walkways and parking areas shall be used to highlight building design features, emphasize prominent entrances and create an atmosphere of security.*
- ❖ *A private security force hired by the property owner/applicant to patrol the project site during peak crime period of 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.*
- ❖ *In-progress robbery and burglar detection alarms installed in all project buildings to augment the private security force.*
- ❖ *A public address system for use by private security and the Sunnyvale DPS.*

Prior to issuance of buildings permits for each future development project within the Specific Plan area, the Sunnyvale DPS shall review building and lighting plans for the purpose of ensuring that the lighting plan meets the

minimum requirements needed by the DPS to provide for on-site safety, thereby reducing the potential increase in calls for police protection service (Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation).

IMPACT 3.11-B

Fire: Implementation of the proposed Specific Plan would be expected to generate an increase in annual calls for fire and emergency medical service. The increase in calls could result in the need for additional facilities, staff, and equipment (Potentially Significant If Not Mitigated).

DPS has indicated that the projected increase in employees within the Specific Plan area and potential corresponding call volumes would result in the need for additional facilities, staff and equipment with implementation of the proposed Specific Plan. Although Fire Station 5, which is located within the Specific Plan area, currently has sufficient equipment to serve the Specific Plan area, depending on the pace and type of development that occurs, response times could be appreciably impacted as a result of long-term implementation of the Specific Plan. Therefore, mitigation measures would be required.

Mitigation 3.11-B1

Prior to approval of each grading plan for projects in the Specific Plan area, the property owner/develop shall submit an emergency fire access plan to the DPS for review and approval to ensure that service to the site is in accordance with the DPS service requirements.

Mitigation 3.11-B2

Prior to issuance of each building permit in the Specific Plan area, plans shall indicate that all buildings, exclusive of parking structures, have sprinklers installed by the property owner/developer in accordance with the City of Sunnyvale Municipal Code. Said sprinklers shall be installed prior to each final building and zoning inspection.

Mitigation 3.11-B3

The City shall monitor its needs and allocate the appropriate funds for additional facilities, staff, and equipment.

Mitigation 3.11-B4

Prior to issuance of each building permit in the Specific Plan area, the property owner/developer shall submit a Construction Fire Protection Plan, which shall include detailed design, plans for accessibility of emergency fire equipment, fire hydrant locations, and any other construction features required by the Fire Marshal. The property owner/developer shall be responsible for securing facilities acceptable to the DPS and hydrants shall be operational with required fire flow.

Mitigation 3.11-B5

Prior to approval of street improvements plans for Specific Plan area, the water supply system shall be designed by the property owner/developer to provide sufficient fire flow pressure and storage for the proposed land use and fire protection system in accordance with DPS requirements. (Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation).

SCHOOLS

Thresholds of Significance

The following thresholds of significance are based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. For the purposes of this project, a schools impact is considered significant if the project would:

- ❖ *Substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:*

Additionally, the following City of Sunnyvale General Plan Policies and Action Statements are used in addition to Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines as applicable thresholds to determine the level of environmental significance. Other Policies and Action Statements identified in the General Plan would not apply because they contain non-mandatory criteria (i.e. “encourage” or “consider” rather than “require”, “avoid”, or “insure”), and/or they do specifically relate to the proposed project.

There are no relevant General Plan Policies or Action Statements related to schools.

IMPACT 3.11-C

Schools: The implementation of the Specific Plan would not result in the creation of additional residential units and, therefore, would not result in the direct introduction of new students to the Sunnyvale and Fremont Union High School Districts. However, implementation of the Specific Plan could result in the indirect generation of additional students as additional employees attracted to housing locations within the school districts’ boundaries enroll school age children into the corresponding schools. Therefore, implementation of the Specific Plan could potentially result in significant impacts to existing school districts (Potentially Significant Impact If Not Mitigated).

Implementation of the proposed Specific Plan would not result in the direct addition of new housing units. Since student generation rates are based upon the number of new housing units, the potential increase in development floor space (non-residential and including corporate office, manufacturing, warehouse, small-scale retail, hotel, restaurant, and other ancillary support uses), would not be anticipated to directly impact school facilities. However, as established in the Development Impact Fee Justification Study prepared for the SSC, a relationship exists between commercial or industrial development and the induction of additional students. According to this study, (a) new commercial or industrial development within the District causes an increase in the number of workers in the District; (b) a percentage of these workers reside in the District; (c) each housing unit in the District has a statistical relationship to the District’s enrollment by the probability of having children living in the home who would attend a school operated by the District; and, (d) additional students would require the District to incur costs for additional school facilities. Furthermore, the Development Impact Fee Justification Study prepared for the FUHSD concludes that industrial development fees are appropriate because residential development fees do not generate sufficient revenue to cover costs to FUHSD facilities associated with commercial and

industrial development. Therefore, the FUHSD requires the payment of \$0.33 per square foot of new commercial development. This fee has been adopted by the District to mitigate impacts generated by new commercial development. The mitigation measure imposes payment of the maximum statutory fee as permitted by Section 65995(3)(h) of the California Government Code and would mitigate the indirect impacts of the implementation of the Specific Plan to a level considered less than significant.

Mitigation 3.11-C *Schools: The property owner/developer of each development project within the Specific Plan area would be required to pay school fees to Fremont Union High School District in the amount adopted by the district as mitigation for school facilities impacts. Pursuant to Section 65995 (3)(h) of the California Government Code (Senate Bill 50, chaptered August 27, 1998), the payment of statutory fees "...is deemed to be full and complete mitigation of the impacts of any legislative or adjudicative act, or both, involving, but not limited to, the planning, use, or developed of real property, or any change in governmental organization or reorganization..." Therefore, subsequent to payment of statutory fees, school impacts would be considered less than significant (Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation).*

PARKS

Thresholds of Significance

The following thresholds of significance are based on Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines. For the purposes of this project, a recreation impact is considered significant if the project would:

- ❖ *Substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:*

Additionally, the following City of Sunnyvale General Plan Policies and Action Statements are used in addition to Appendix G of the State CEQA Guidelines as applicable thresholds to determine the level of environmental significance. Other Policies and Action Statements identified in the General Plan would not apply because they contain non-mandatory criteria (i.e. "encourage" or "consider" rather than "require", "avoid", or "insure"), and/or they do specifically relate to the proposed project.

There are no relevant General Plan Policies or Action Statements related to parks and other recreational facilities.

IMPACT 3.11-D **Parks: No increased deficit in City maintained parklands (beyond the 847 acres of City and non-City owned parkland identified in the Sunnyvale General Plan) would result from implementation of the proposed Specific**

Plan. Therefore, no direct impact on park, recreational and community facility services would result (Less Than Significant Impact).

Implementation of the proposed Specific Plan would not result in the direct need for additional park facilities, as the Specific Plan does not include the construction of housing units. Since park generation rates and park dedication fees are based on housing units, no impacts would result with respect to existing park and recreational facilities. However, future employment generated by future development facilitated by the proposed Specific Plan could result in an increase in the demand for housing in the area. New residential units developed in the City of Sunnyvale to accommodate that demand could potentially impact park facilities in the City. However, the property owner/applicant of future residential development in the City of Sunnyvale would be required to pay park dedication fees, which would be used to for future construction of parks and recreation facilities. Therefore, indirect impacts that would occur from implementation of the proposed Specific Plan would not be considered significant.

Mitigation 3.11-D *Parks: Mitigation Is Not Required.*

3.11.4 Conclusion

With the implementation of the mitigation measures identified in this section, Public Services impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels.